Americans make profit in conveying the

Chinese to America and in carrying tea. If

there is a profit in it, we shall make it."

Several of the steamers of this new line

have already made trips between China and

San Francisco, and their owners have found

themselves in a position to load California

flour for four dollars a ton, where the

charges of the American lines were seven

It is said that the inevitable result of this

competition will be, sooner or later, the

with Irawal of the other lines that ply be-

tween China and the United States; and ul-

timately, no doubt, we may expect to see

the Chinese monopolizing in great measure

the whole carrying trade of the China seas.

This, however, will be only a reasonable

result. For years the trade of foreign na-

tions has been forced upon China for the

sole purpose of making profit out of her.

It would be strange if Chinese merchants

did not at last begin to think it well to make

The Tammany Resolution.

The Washington Post very properly says,

in referring to the crime of the 2d of July,

that "to charge or even hint at a conspiracy,

with no facts on which to base a supposi-

tion, is reckless and inexcusable trifling

with affairs of such gravity as to de-

mand serious and dignified treatment."

So many despatches have been sent all over

the country from Washington about the

'conspiracy theory" that some men appear

to be apprehensive. It is maintained, accord-

ing to the Tribune and the Times despatches,

by Deputy Attorney-General Cook, who has

held an interview on the subject with mem-

bers of the Cabinet. It appears, also, that

the Secret Service officials are at work on

this line, and the public will be apprised of

At yesterday's meeting of the Tammany

Society of this city the following resolution

"That it is the Imperative duty of the Government t

ommence at once a rigid investigation for the purpose

of ascertaining whether Charles J. Guireau was acting in onjunction with any other parties to a conspiracy to

this terrible crime, so that if it should appear that there

arrested, and have meted out to them the full punish-

This is true. It is the imperative duty of

the Government to ascertain the facts of

Let there be justice. Groundless suspi-

cions or false accusations, especially in a

matter of this kind, and under present cir-

cumstances, are too atrocious to be indulged

Hot but fine weather, save for brief local

storms, caused yesterday's hours to be busily

improved in the open-air sports and the ex-

are other parties to the crime they may be immediately

what they find out.

was adopted: .

ment of the law."

in by any man.

the case.

some of that profit themselves.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

Mijon Opera Mause—The Maenite. Maveely's Niblo's Garden—Unite Tom's Califo. Haverly's 1-5th St. Theatre - Commercial Brum Medison Square Theatre-The Professor. Metropolitica Concest Matt Windsor Theatre- Small Inc. ten Concest Matt-Concert.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

President Garfield was still living when the clock passed from midnight to the morning of this day. At times last evening we had bulletins of bone, at other times those of depression-just as we have had ever since the perpetration of the crime; but even the most skilful physicians at the White House use guarded language about the prospects of the suffering patient.

A Sad Fourth of July.

Yesterday was the saddest anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence the country has ever experienced.

On the fiftieth anniversary of our nation's birth the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, and his worthy colleague, the great Apostle of Liberty, John Adams, both passed from their works to their rewards. The coincidence was most remarkable, and by many was regarded as a special providence, indicative of the Divine favor toward this men closed in the order of nature and in

To-day the nation deplores the very different Intelligence respecting its latest Chief Magistrate. The country holds no citizen who does not deplore the foul and shameful event that hung yesterday, like a black pall, over the whole land.

Insanity.

As the facts respecting the wretched man, GUITEAU, become better known, the evidence upon the question of his sanity or insanity remains contradictory. It appears that GUITEAU applied for a

pension for services during the rebellion, and that only two months ago Dr. Wood of the Pension Bureau in Washington endorsed upon his papers: "The applicant is insane." The testimony of FRANCIS WAYLAND SMITH of the Oneida Community is to the same purport. GUITEAU lived in that community for some time. "His egotism," says Mr. SMITH, "was so great that it was really a phase of insanity. His mind was disordered continually with hobbies of all sorts and descriptions. One of his many idiosyncrasies was to mark a large card with this Inscription: 'CHARLES J. GUITEAU, Premier of England, will deliver a lecture in St. James's Hall, London.' This he kept fastened to the wall before him. He imagined him-

self some great dignitary all the time."

But perhaps the most striking evidence

in this direction is contained in a letter of GUITEAU's father, written in 1873, and furnished for publication by the brother of the assassin in Boston. "I have been ready," says the father, "to believe him capable of almost any folly, stupldity, or rascality. The only possible excuse I can render for him is that he is insane. Indeed, if I was called as a witness upon the stand I am inclined to think I should testify that he is absolutely insane and is hardly responsible for his acts. My own impression is that, unless something shall stop him in his folly and mad career, he will be finally hopelessly insane and a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. I saw him once or twice when it seemed to me he was willing to do almost any wicked thing he should happ n to take a fancy to. His insanity is of such a character that he is as likely to become a sly, cunning desperado as anything. I regard his case as hopeless, or nearly so, and, of course, know no other way but to dismiss him entirely from my mind and leave him entirely in the hands of his Maker, with a very faint hope that he can be changed either in this world or the

This goes to confirm the idea that Gui-TEAU is crazy. On the other hand, the conduct of the man at the time of the a-sas sination was perfectly cool. His proceedings were deliberate, and his language, though essentially irrational, bore no mark of frenzy or of any sort of uncontrollable impulse. He seemed to understand what he had done, to be well aware of the nature of his deed. So far as his manifestations at the time could go, the only act to suggest lunacy was the act of killing. Everything else bore the impress of sanity, of consciousness of all the facts.

The case is one which will, of course receive the most thorough examination from every point of view.

The Future of Gas.

Since the electric light has come to be regarded as a serious rival of gaslight, the practicability of using gas on a large scale for heating purposes has been much discussed, and renewed attention has been given to the devising of stoves in which it may be burned. One of the inventors of such stoves is Dr. C. W. SIEMENS of England, a gentleman who is also known as a prominent promoter of electric illumination. He burns gas in combination with coke, and has succeeded in making a heating apparatus which has been received with much favor in England.

Dr. SIEMENS, therefore, spoke of himself in a recent address at Birmingham before the gas managers of England as both a rival and a friend of the interest represented at the meeting. He was doing what he could to develop the possibilities of the electric light, but for twenty years he had advocated the use of gas for heating purposes, and that use, he believed, would in time far more than compensate for any loss it might suffer by reason of the success of its rival as a means of illumination. As long ago as 1863 he proposed to the town council of Birmingham the catablishment of works for the distribution of heating gas throughout the city, having become convinced by previous experiments of the advantages of gaseous over solid fuel. The project fell through, however, owing to the opposition of the gas companies, which pledged themselves to do the same thing

whenever it should be proved to be feasible. The circumstances are different now. The gas companies find themselves confronted by a possibly dangerous rival, and Dr. SIEMENS thinks it a fit time to again bring forward his project, which in the mean time he has essentially medified. It seems that the g & coming from the distillation of coal as practised in England varies greatly in its character during progressive periods of the charge. That first and last given off is of low illuminating but high heating power, while that produced during the intermediate time is rich in carbon and gives poorer.

Dr. SIEMENS, therefore, proposes that the est and last results of the distillation of the al should be allowed to flow into heating gas mains, while the rest should be supplied for illumination solely. The one-third separated as heating gas would be better adapted for that purpose than if it was mixed with the richer product, and the two-thirds of illuminating gas would be of higher illuminating power. The heat-ing gas would deposit less soot and the iiluminating gas would have a more luminous flame.

Of course, in order to distribute the two kinds of gas a double set of mains would be required; but these exist already in many towns, and Dr. Stemens thinks it would not be difficult to utilize them for the separate supply of illuminating and heating gas. That, however, is a practical question which the engineers of the gas companies can best settle. What he says is, however, encouraging to those who are interested in gas manufacture.

The New Adulteration Law. During its present session the Legislature at Albany has enacted a law designed to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs," This law the State Board of Health is now about to enforce, and for this purpose it is organizing local boards in various towns, and improving the facilities of those that already exist in the cities. Dr. HARRIS is also printing circulars asking public cooperation with the work of the Health Board and their agents, by informing them in regard to known or suspected adulterations country. But the illustrious lives of these of milk, condensed milk, butter, wine, sugar, soda, baking powder, and candies. The selling of other materials under these names, and of spurious or injurious substances combined with the true, is also to be investigated. Finally, voluntary reports are asked

upon this point: "Whatever substances, mixtures, or compounds recognized or sold as articles of food, drink, or medicine are in, or to be placed in, the market for sale, and which are intement of these concerned, may be sold and used as articles of food, heverage, or medicine in accordance with t e exemptions provided in sections 3 and 4 of chapter 407."

Undoubtedly some of the loose and sensa tional writing in regard to food adulteration has caused a reaction toward toleration of evils which exist. Dr. Charles Smart, U. S. A., after a fair and dispassionate investigation of adulteration in food supplies, undertaken in accordance with instructions from the National Board of Health, declares that our corn meal and lard are pure; that our wheat flour is not mixed with alum, though the bakers put alum in it: that our sugars are cleaner than the English, though we have glucose admixtures which the English have not; and that our coffee is rather better than theirs, owing to the practice of home grinding, still largely retained.

Nevertheless, with the foregoing exceptions, Dr. SMART is forced to conclude that food adulteration is as great in this country as it was in England at the time of the agl tation which led to the enactment of repressive laws; and our ground spices are in a worse condition than were the English supplies when those laws were enacted. Desiring not to exaggerate the evil, Dr. SMART declares that, with such exceptions as the alum in bread and baking materials, the sulphate of lime which oftentimes replaces cream of tartar in household baking, the debasement of milk by dilution, and the poisonous pigments used for coloring confectionery, the usual adulterations cannot be considered injurious to health:

They affect the pocket of the individual rather than his health, so that, to use the words of the committee ap-pointed by the National Board of Trade to award prizes or the best draught of an act repressive of adulteration, the question of admiteration of food should, therefore, be considered not so much from a sanitary standpoint as from that of commercial interests, as being of the nature of a fraud in miling the sale of articles which are not what they are represented to be." Thus it is clear that Dr. SMART is not an

alarmist, and that he is very far indeed from adopting the methods and the tone of Mr. ANGELL, who has also conducted many similar investigations. Yet the statistics which Dr. Smart presents in his report show conclusively the need of such a movement as is now undertaken in this State. His samples were obtained from Washington, New York, and Baltimore dealers, and from military posts and stations. Out of 713 samples examined, 304 came from sources which implied purity; that is to say, they were from dealers of the highest reputation, who were informed beforehand of the purpose of purchasing, so that it was measurably certain that no one would furnish a sample unless he was satisfied of its purity The army stores were put in the same category because the samples came directly from manufacturers or wholesale dealers, and were liable to examination and analysis by army inspectors. Nevertheless, twenty-four of these choicest specimens, or 7.89 per cent., "were found to be of such a character that under a law repressive of fraudulent adulteration prosecution might have been instituted with full prospect of effecting conviction." This was what happened with goods which were tested under the most favorable circumstances; of the other specimens, numbering 409, no fewer than 183, or 41.74 per cent., would have been

in like manner condemned. It would be too long a task to quote all the adulterations which are noted in Dr. SMART's report, but some may be spoken of by way of example. Of eighteen samples of bread bought in Washington, eight contained alum. Regarding eighteen speci-

mens of cream of tartar, this was the report :

"Six were of satisfactory purity. Eleven contained an phate of time, varying from 17 to 90 per cent, three having nearly the latter figure. Two contained no cream of tartar, but consisted instead, the one of sulphate of it actif phosphate, and potato starch. Corn starch was also found in large proportion in one of the lime sulphate powders. Considering the use of cream of tartar in bax ing, its impure condition is a serious evil. The samples examined cannot be considered as exceptionally impure for similar results have been recently reported by the Massachusetts Beard and the New York City Health De partment. Of nine New York samples, one had ed per cent of term alba one of terms on the other scontained this time sait, but the quantity was not deter

Of twenty-three specimens of alispice, eleven were reported to be "allspice only in name." Of twenty-seven samples of mustard, twenty-one were impure, and four of the remaining six had been specially prepared for medicinal purposes. Out of twenty-six samples of ground chnamon, only one was genuine. Out of five samples of yellow candy, three contained lead, one contained antimony, and one turmeric. The following is the report on ground cayenne pepper:

"Two samples of pure cavenne were found; one was rmshed by a dealer in Washington, the other was a purchase in that city. On the other hand, three sample cans from the off or of the Commissory General and thir-teen purchased samples were adulterated. The adulterants were generally corn flour or starch and turmer but fresh and reasted wheat rice inseed, legwood deal sawdish and red clay were also found. The only gratifring point in connection with these samples is the ab sence of red lead a deleterious addition, which Hass found in thirteen of twenty eight English specimens."

These specimens of the results secured will perhaps sufficiently indicate their gena strong light. Expanients have shown eral character; yet this report, as has al-

that about two-thirds of the gas is of the ready been said, is one of the least favorabetter quality and about one-third of the | ble toward those persons who desire strin-

gent measures against adulteration. It is to be hoped that the present movement to enforce the law enacted by the Leg-Islature will receive public support, and will show itself worthy of support. Properly regarded, it is a movement in the interest not only of the people at large, but of honest producers and tradesmen. It will be fortunate if it shall prove capable of protecting the public and enforcing the law without trenching upon private rights, or doing injustice to those who have not intentionally violated the statutes

The Harvard and Yale Poets.

A poet and an orator are selected by the graduating class at Harvard Conege for Class Day, and at Yale College for Presentation Day. Their poems and orations may be taken as affording a fair idea of the quality of mind and the sort of intellectual training held in esteem by the students at the two colleges.

The Yale poet this year was a young fel low from Rochester, in this State, Mr. HENRY S. DURAND. His subject was "The Whispering Eims," a theme no doubt suggested by the fact that at New Haven, in and near the college grounds, there are a great many elm trees. His verses flowed

"Thus speak the clims, as to and fro
The leafy branches toos and sway.
Like goice strom for away.
Their voices greet our cars to day.
With warnings, ere our slips shall go,
With sails spread wher and flace unduring,
To battle with the stormy world.
We write resolves upon the shore,
But they behold, with eyes of ge,
To waves where such were writ before.
On, prophets grand, your words are sage,
Ye warn us of the shouls and bar?
And though, like us, ye have your birth
From dust, though ye are things of earth,
Your branches point to realms of stars!
"To war, as Learn ind of claims."

To seek, as Jason did of old,
The fabled, shiring fleece of gold.
The world is near with all the strife
And storn realines of life.
The faces, so familiar grown,
Soon miles of i. Ind and sea shall hide;
The voices of familiar trone
Shall soon be heard in dreams alone,
But, class-mates, though we must divide.
Those best's, to one another frue,
And bound by fadeless friendships tie.
Shall reach e'en leagnes of occan through,
And time and death itself dety.

Throughout the poem, of which these lines are a sample, poverty of original thought too plainly appears. Mr. DURAND really had nothing to say when he set about writing verses for Presentation Day. In such cases undoubtedly the best thing to do is to refrain from utterance. When the requirements of the occasion and the proud expectations of classmates or friends render that course out of the question, refuge is commonly had in one of two expedie. 'a: To utter your commonplaces boldly and frankly, or to attempt to cover their nakedness with a profusion of metaphor. Mr. DURAND tried the latter plan, and not very successfully. New and effective tropes sometimes go far to compensate for the barrenness of the substratum. Mr. DURAND'S

average of Class Day productions. Turning to Harvard, where the class poet was a young chap from Lima, Illinois, Mr. CHARLES T. DAZEY, we discover no evidence of originality of conception or wellcultivated literary taste. Mr. Dazey dealt with a hackneyed theme-the parting of college friends, their voyage into the world in search of careers, their ultimate encounter with the inevitable in the shape of death:

metaphors, of which he bestowed one or

more upon almost every line, are as trite as

the platitudes they were designed to adorn.

Still, his verses are probably not below the

Where Colorado's mighty hills Where Colorado's mighty fills

Uplift their crests of show.
There bear to hie a thousand rills

Whose springs lie far below.
Through golden sands the bright drops creep,
Through golden sands the bright drops creep.
Their minint a fairy fountain can deep.
Their crystal coolness is gathered up.
At last they have gained their one desire.
They have gained their one desire,
They have gained their one desire,
They have gained their one desire,
They must see the world, so ho! and away!
In many an elin curve and spire.
Babbling and chattering on they go.
In iskes, in rivers, in hays they flow. In lakes, in rivers, in bays they go, fur they pever to the bays they fi-w And are lost in the water's elernity. But not been their course, Though they drew their life from the self-same Trough they drew their life from the self-same Trough they drew their life from the self-same Trough self-same to the self-same that the self-same to the self-same from the beautiful of the ways. For some to the inar fractionists, by the Golden case of a mighty land, and some threigh fore-its and praries lish Wind slowly environ, till, warm and biand. The wind course up from a southern strand, And they join the unchy and measured flow Of the sea-like Guif of Mexico.

Classingle Land of the day of days. I are lost in the water's eternity.

Of the scaller Guif of Mexaco.

You needs must read my meaning clear,
Upon the parting of the wave
We stand—that parting, oh! how near!
We stand—that parting, oh! how near!
We stand in the sunfield strong and eny—
We must see the world, so he! and away!
Westward and southward and northward we go.
But wherever the streams of your lives may flow,
Till we jets the sea of elemity,
There will limeer a trace of the purity
Of air found of learningenial amity.
Of liarvant, tair Harvant, whom never a son
Shail hold higher in honor than shall Eighty-one."

Here, as in the Yale poem, meagreness of imagination is filled out with an abundance of figurative language. Mr. Dazey consistently adheres to one simile, and in this re spect appears to better advantage than Mr DURAND, who mixed his figures. But the simile which the Harvard poet pursues with considerable spirit through thirty verses is one that has been doing service for more years than Mr. Dazey has seen; it is the unfailing resource of college class poets and valedictorians in young ladies' seminaries The concluding lines of the extract given above are of undisguised juvenility.

Another Harvard poet this year is Mr PRESCOTT EVARTS of New York. His part was to write the class ode, sung to the tune

of "Fair Harvard:" Like the thousands before us, we gather to-day, And like them we shall proposely depart;
For the future still beck him formula us to stay,
And be first hope is suil high in each beart.
Yet the shoult at to-day, and its moment of joy,
As we think of the vanishing years,
like over the sattlessed parting's alloy,
As the randow that sinks through its tears.

"Shall we ever forget them? Can days be more bright.
In the authlight of Memory fair?
No forget and forgutten are words of the night,
Are the words of a night of despair.
Then Harvant, harwell may thy honor be ours!
For thy chapiet our inners he won!
With a sich, we surrender the years and their flowers,
With a cheer, to life's duties press on."

If these young gentlemen intend to cultivate the art of poetical composition, we recommend the study of those examples of contemporary verse, both original and selected, appearing from time to time in the columns of THE SUN. They will gain new ideas of the variety of subjects available for poetic discussion and of the freshness and originality with which old subjects may be treated. When they have learned the difference between saying a thing, in verse or in prose, for the sake of saying it, and saying it for the sake of the thing said, they will thank us for having called their atten-

tion to the fact that such a difference exists The Chinese Ocean Steamships.

In the short time that has elapsed since the Chinese began to enter into commercial competition in vessels of their own against the traders of other nations, their progress appears to have been remarkably rapid Pessessing vast capital and superior mercantile intelligence, with opportunities of procuring labor at lower rates than are paid by the merchants of any European or American nation, it is natural that in an otherwise equal contest they should easily take the lead. Besides this, they give each other, as far as possible, the benefit of their exclusive trade According to the San Francisco Post, Ton KING SUNG, superintendent of the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company at Shanghal, said recently to a visitor from America "I am not going to let the English and

EDWIN FORREST. Nome Personal Reminiscences and Experi-ences Concerning the Famous Actor. In order to understand and appreciate the

cursions to hillside and grove and beach and beer garden, to which the Fourth of July is customarily devoted. Yachting, rowing, horse racing, base ball, bieyeling, bowling, billiards, polo, pigeon shooting, lawn tennis, cock fighting, croquet, archery, and athletic pastimes of many sorts were going on from morning till night. Young America had his pistols, India crackers, torpedoes, and toy cannon to occupy him; while Old America hoisted its flags with the usual ceremonies, and then dined and drank patriotically and profusely. At the seaside the multitudes revelled in chowder, clambakes, frisking in the water, watching the fireworks, and swigging beer. There was naturally a falling off in the civic and official celebrations prepared throughout the country. Some were given up or postponed to await the news from Washington; in other cases, where the disappointment would have been great, the managers, following the President's cheery example, "took the one chance" of his recovery, and on that chance celebrated the day in the usual manner.

A notable sign of the desire for popular freedom in Germany is the new phase of the struggle against militarism. For the coming election, the Nationals have drawn a sharp issue on compulsory service in the army. At present, seven years' service is required of arms-bearing youth, in the flower of their lives, three years being with the colors and the other four in the reserve. The Nationals plead for two years' compulsory service only; and their cause should find an echo in millions of German breasts. The incubus of army service will sooner or later have to be cast off altogether.

Already the superstitious are saying that the significance of the comet has been shown in the shooting of the President. It seems impossible to eradicate from the popular mind the belief that comets foretell terrible events. If the astronomers were not confessedly in the dark as to the constitution of these strange bodies, it might be an easier task to persuade people who are neither astronomers nor reasoners that comets are not portents. As it is, the assurances of science are not so readily accepted as the astrological creed that SHARE-SPEARE put into metrical form:

The London astrologers, who have of late fa vored this country with a share of their soothsaying, seem to have failed utterly in this case. It was easy enough to predict danger for the Czar, but even an astrologer may be excused for not having foreseen the assassination of the President of a peaceful republic.

MYERS and MERRILL, the American amateur pedestrians, by their twofold sets of victories at Stamford Bridge, have somewhat repaired the chagrin of the double aquatic de eats suffered by our college oarsmen at Henley. If the rowing of the Cornellians has been sharply criticised, the running of MYERS and the walk ing of MERRILL have provoked unqualified admiration, the terms "splendid" and "abso lutely perfect" being used by sporting authorities to describe them. The victories of MYERS and MERRILL are the more significant from the fact that at their first performance the best amateur runners and walkers in England were set to oppose them. Hence they are not likely to be beaten at any distances at which they are accustomed to try, so long as they remain in fit condition. By bringing their best, as usual against these visitors, at the start, the British athletes made subsequent victories in successive contests almost a foregone conclusion.

Peru's fate may be influenced not a little by the result of the pending Presidential election in Chili. In this there are two leading candidates, Baquedaxo, the conqueror of Lima, and Santa Manta, a distinguished civilian, with the chances favoring the latter, it is thought. But after all, Peru's destiny is still more in her own hands, and everything depends on her accepting frankly and quickly the results of the war, and making peace on that basis.

GRISCOM and GALE continue their illus trations of human endurance. Grescom is going forty-two days without food, except so far as water is food; GALE is going a still longer time without rest, except for the snatches which he can get in the intervals of his 6,000 quarter-mile walks in his 6,000 successive quarter hours. Weeks of such endurance, day and night, by sheer force of will show what the body and mind of man are capable of. Garseou has accustomed his body to disregard the pangs of hunger, while Gall has made himself practically a somnambulist, so that his feat is in one sense the less remarkable, while in another, as showing the tractability of the human frame and nerves to any required task, it is the more remarkable and interesting.

GEORGE BECHTEL has offered evidence to show that his lager beer is pure, and that there is no glucese in it. What other brewers have done the same?

Those who drink BECHTEL's beer may be confident that it is honest.

novel disclosures of Forrest's character which it is the purpose of this paper to make known for the first time to the public, it is necessary that we should understand the preliminarie of the actor's career which engendered and incited such peculiarities and idiosyncrasics. In the first place, Forrest began at the very bottom-beneath the bottom, we may say; for while the shoemaker's, the butcher's, the baker's, and the candlestick maker's were all recognized pursuits, there was at that time, strictly speaking, no such trade or calling as that of the American actor. The stage and the theatre were entirely in the hands of foreigners. Such a creature as an American actor entitled to consideration was nowhere allowed to exist. In fact, it was the theory of the theatrical professionals of that day that an American actor was an impossibility not to be entertained or thought of. What was the natural bearing of this condition of opinion upon a poor, uneducated youth who aspired to make a figure upon the boards before the publie? He was soubbed, despised, set back, ridiculed, and thwarted at every step ... Who is this robust, raw youth, they asked, who puts himself forward to be an actor? So it begins. After years of severe struggle he succeeds in securing a hearing at a New York theatre. where his natural ability and obvious force make a favorable impression. Then in pursuit of his native bias he procures from various writers original plays. The first of these, 'Metamora," by John A. Stone, was warmly welcomed, not by scholars and connoisseurs, but by the people; crude as it was as a literary work, it was accepted by the masses. It became to them the model Indian, after whom were named taverns, sailing vessels, and steamboats, and a conspicuous figure on signboards and wayside resorts. This was followed, in the same temper, but of more merit, by "Sparsame temper, but of more merit, by Spartacus," from the pen of Robert M. Bird; "Oraloosa," containing some fine melodicus verses, rarely acted, and "The Broker of Bogota," introduced occasionally by Mr. Forrest in an engagement. There was also "Brutus," by J. Howard Payne, and "Ayimere," or "Jack Cade," by Robert T. Conrad. Having achieved a great American reputation, Mr. Forrest turned his eye to England, and it is in regard to one of his visits to that country that we have to state a most extraordinary circumstance. By way of prelude, it is necessary to record that it was at a meeting of the International Copyright Club (in 1813), at the house of a mutual friend, that the writer first met Mr. Forrest, who was impelled to be present from a desire to see the literary gentiemen of the club. Afterward the writer visited the distinguished actor at his spacious mansion in Twenty-first street, where he became acquainted with Mrs. Forrest, who was de facto secretary to her nusband, and, among other clerical duties, kept a great ledger chronicling every professional engagement of Mr. Forrest, ime, place, attendance, the writer and reception of each piece, and the receipts of each house, regularly entered. This was constantly consulted as a guide to new engagements, and exhibited many interesting facts; among others it seemed obvious that the buik of Mr. Forrest's fortune had been derived from the original plays.

As indicating the tragedian's steady habits, the writer remembers that, calling on one occasion, Mr. Forrest came into the drawing room tacus," from the pen of Robert M. Bird;

of Mr. Forrest's fortune had been derived from the original plays.

As indicating the tragedian's steady habits, the writer remembers that, calling on one occasion, Mr. Forrest came into the drawing room in his shirt sleeves and a broad-brimmed straw hat. He explained that he had been at work in the marden. The writer suggested that he must have found it rather torrid work, it being noon on a very hot summer's day. "A mere trifle," was the reply, "to the Bussian baths I took in St. Petersburg, where you keep climbing and climbing up into a cupola, the heat increasing obviously at every step of the ascent, and the stairs were by flo means few." At a later period the author read to the actor a drama which did not prove acceptable; nor could that have been reasonably expected, as the play was more on the line of intellectual development and subtlety rather than an exhibition of material power. It was the presentation of another play which led to a singular specimen of Forrest's character. This was more in his vein, and when read to him he accepted it at once, and determined to produce it in London on a third visit, which he was then on the eve of making. By way of good-by, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest held a reception the evening before the day of departure, when their parlors were crowded with notabilities of all ranks and professions. Among these were William Cullen Bryant, the Rev. Orville Dewey, Chevalier Henry Wykoff, Parke Godwin, N. P. Willis, and others, making altogether a brilliant and apparently most friendly assemblane. The next day a party of friends accompanied the tragedian and his wife down the bay, when farewell was taken, an incident of which was a friendly controversy on the gong plank of the parting tug between Messrs. Wykoff and Howard, which should hive the pleasure of the last hand-shake with Mr. Forrest. To this end the two rivals kept up a lively run, back and forth, on the plank as the packet ship receded. until, just as it seemed that

rest. To this end the two rivals kept up a lively run, back and forth, on the plank as the packet ship receded, until, just as it seemed that Messrs. Wyked and Howard, one or both, must go into the water, they slid on board of the tug from the falling plank.

Shortly after his arrival in London a long letter came to me from Mr. Forrest describing the state of things theatrical in that city, and the intense prejudice existing against him from his having hissed Mr. Macready in the hand-kerchief scene in "Hamlet," which completely foreclosed Mr. Forrest's public appearance and any attempt to introduce a new play in London with any hope of success. After two years in Europe Mr. Forrest returned to this country. He invited the writer to dine with him the first Sunday after his arrival. To keep the appointment the writer made his appearance in Twenty-lirst street, and was ushered to the library, where he found the tragedian. With a few words of greeting and general talk Mr. Forrest placed in my hands a letter which astonished me as much as any document I ever held possession of. It appears that Mr. Forrest had caused a copy of the American play to be made in London and submitted to an English actor; and the document I held was a letter from Mr. Macready, giving his opinion of the plece, addressed to the unknown in whose name it had been sent to him.

An American play submitted to an examina-

dressed to the unknown in whose name it had been sent to him.

An American play submitted to an examination anonymously for the opinion of Mr. Macready, who was at that moment the deadliest enemy of Forrest, with whom he was involved in a bitter feod, which a few years later led to the great and fatal Astor place riot! This act of the American tragedian is almost inexplicable; he was probably attracted by the mystery of the thing, and wished to divine in this indirect way what the chances of the American play might have been if it had been fairly tried. I have now in my possession the copy of the indirect way what the chances of the American play might have been if it had been fairly tried. I have now in my possession the copy of the play, made in Lendon, submitted by Mr. Forrest (under an assumed name) for Macready's judgment. It was given to me by Mr. Forrest himself, on occasion of the interview in his library which has been described. To bring the history of this drama down to the present time, it may be stated that a notice of the play which appeared in a New York journal, warmly commending it, was sent to Salvini, then at home in Italy, under the impression, derived from friends of the great transfain in this city, that he was familiar with the English, in the hope that his acting in it would prove an interesting novelty to him, as well as to the American public. The following is a literal transiation of the tragedian's letter, addressed to the author. Brief as it is, it savors of the high chivalrie manner of the noble artist:

VILLA SALVINI, near Tuspiane. that has Gardenson.
In the same time that I am flattered by your kind ex-ression in my recent. I am obliged to say that the Eng-sh happings is entirely unknown to me. I don't know low the American Art Journal can suppose that I was cam-te to play in the language of Stakespeare, which would be me great pride, but, unfortunately, it is impossible for me.

I am compelled to inform you of that, and I avail my
self of such occased to express to you too sentiments of
my admiration and my respect. Yours respectfully.

Toward Salvini

I am compelled to inform you of that, and I swall my self of such excess to serves to you for seminents of my admiration and my respect. Yours respectably.

Low another incident of Mr. Forrest's return to America after his third and last unsatisfactory visit to Engiand was a public dinner tendered to him by a large number of eminent ritizens, representing literature, the press, the bar, and other liberal friends of the drama. The dinner took place at the New York Hotel. William Start took place at the New York Hotel. William introducing the guest. To this Mr. Forrest rose to reply, and bai advanced some distance in an orothind exordium when he came to a pause. The pause continued, and occasioned the remark that if was truly Forrestian, but as it was continued many had their doubts, which were put an end to by a sudden plungs of the tragedian's left hand into his content), by also of which he had would give the company some of hea of his carly studies. These were tursued strictly in accordance with the principles of the meient academic and peripatetic philosophers. His grove was Contrestreet and his text book the broad fenders, which he poused straight on and with great interest as he walked along, something to this effect. The Swifisure North Elivar Forrest warrying 1.250 tons—the live-legged lady as followed by lavid Graham, author of "Graham's Practice." a distinguished lawyer and elder brather of the present eminent criminal advocate, John Graham, author of "Graham's Practice." a distinguished lawyer and elder brather of the present eminent criminal advocate, John Graham, David Graham, was a poished speaker, and never instituted of the basic on the street progression. "Graham's Practice." a distinguished lawyer and elder brather of the present eminent criminal advocate, John Graham, author the state browner thy master of the brather of the present eminent criminal advocate, John Graham, author the state browner thy master of the brather of the brather of the brather of the present eminent criminal advocate,

harmony with the country in which he lived; that the boldness of its scenery, its massive features and its woodland strength and exuperance were reproduced in a measure in the audacity, breadth, and force of the American actor's performances. The original plays in which he appeared corresponded in a degree to these conditions; they were uncultured, unformed, and yet free in their spirit and daring in their manner.

which he appeared corresponded in a degree to these conditions; they were uncultured, unformed, and yet free in their spirit and daring in their manner.

The day after the dinner, the writer, having occasion to call at the editorial rooms of the Ecening Post, found Mr. Bryant seated there in a brown study. He at once made known that he was in a great perplexity. The trouble was that Mr. Bryant had handed over the manuscript speeches, toasts, &c., of the dinner to the Ecening Express people, with the understanding that they would furnish the Post with printed slips in time for their regular edition. The result was the time had passed and no slips had arrived, the Express, it appears, reserving the matter for a later edition. What was to be done? Mr. Bryant had his own speech; the writer could furnish the original draught of the speech he had delivered; he could also furnish one or two of the toasts. This was all well enough, but the prime feature of the occasion was wanting. Where was Mr. Forrest's speech? This Mr. Bryant requested, the writer to reproduce for him. He pieneded that, having been only a listener, he had not given the speech a reporter's attention, but if he had pen, ink, and paper he would do the best he could. Mr. Bryant pronounced the imprompture of the occasion was wanting. Where was Mr. Forrest had spoken; it hit many of the very phrases employed by Mr. Forrest, and he was handed a letter found when, the same evening, calling at the house of a mutual friend, he was handed a letter from Mrs. Forrest, who, it appeared, and already seen the day's Post and discovered the substituted speech. This had evidently aroused strong feeling at the Forrests', where the act was regarded as a great outrage. By way of side light, it may be mentioned that the writer on his return from the office of the Post met at his own office door Mr. Forrest, on the had just written a speech for him, explaining to him the circumstance that although Forrest wished to be regarded as an animirer of Shakespeare, and had been a and tolerated no other connected a nature own—that so greatly deteriorated a nature many respects noble.

Connectius Matthews.

Addition, Division, and Silence Kemble Called to Account.

From the Philadelphia Record. A bill in equity has been filed by the executors t the late Robert W. Mackey against William H. Kemble praying that Mr. Kemble be ordered to account to them for a number of business transactions in which he and Mr. Mackey were jointly concerned. According to the bill the e transactions consisted mainly of loans to George K. Anderson between the years 1871 and 1876, made by fackey, although it was understood at the time tha Mackey and Kemble were partner in the matter. I the subsequent insolvency of Anderson, Mackey lost ove \$100,030, a portion of which it is claimed should have been borne by Mr. Kemble. Of this sum \$57,000 was due on open account with the People's Bank, of which Kem ble was President. It is also alleged that Kemble induces

Against Mob Law.

From the Springfield Republican,
The real strain on self-governing institutions

omes, not in moments of danger, but of revenge. What wer the result of the shot Guiteau fired, his trial should

be as fair, as impartial, as calm and as judicial as though

he had shot some other American citizen, some one who labored with his hands in the streets, and not at the

head of the republic. There is no room, here, among u

for the unthinking hate and swift demand for punish ment and revenge which filts courts and kingdoms

haded with passion over the death of a king. Guiteau

trial should vary in no whit from the trial of any other man charged with murder; his counsel should be as vigi

lant, and the chances of responsibility as vigorous

sassins of Abraham Lincoln, and left a record of litteredit to the self-restraint of American administration

law, both seronely seeking fractice and not revenge.

There is no call now for anything but the sober execu

The Thirteenth Regiment.

L. Boyle, in his letter of last Sunday, in regard to the Thirteentii Regiment, misrepresented the tacts. It is our

intention to participate in the centennial cel-

the National Guard regiments that broke down on Decoration Day on account of the heat, after

a terrible march of two miles. The day was very

hot. Men from all resiments were overcome by the heat

The first man to be overcome was a member of the Pour

Massachusetts Regiment. We had promised to take then

such them. The officers and me finish, the other failure heing a Corpora Cuse C. Schoolses. Thirteenth Regiment.

A Much Too Sweeping Indictment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Fear of

death never deterred men from going anywhere. Men walue their lives but little is there is gold in prospect.

loing South doesn't pay. The immigrant who goes

and and buildings and making several payments, finds

rimed ousted by minor heirs or some flaw in the title.
This after conclosing local legal advice at every step.
The Southern lawyer and the Southern land soler are in

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have

ead letters in The Sen conferring dogs that have my scarty approval. It is true that dogs are a curse to the

carth. Not only is their inter almost certain death, ho diet keep as awase at night with their nacking and low lier. Plage I mry uve to see the time when all the wrett led curs shall be accepted the lace of the earth. Pressent, July 1. A Servines show Howelths Lock.

An Amuzing Flab Story.

A rich proprietor at the interior had made to stables a pold stables, where found themselves ag-

distinguished 3 (as) fronts.

This proprietor is the father of a giring of from five to

4 I made to from the French in the San Francisco Charolick

BECOKLYN, July 1.

bration at Yorktown. He says we are one

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Mr Jas

Mackey to deposit over \$100,000 in the State Exchange Bank of Titusville, of which the former was a stock her aid, and encouraged her heroes." holder, and although as a stockholder he was liable to deposits yet he failed to reimburse Mackey. The execu-tors produce a letter in which Kemble promised to take one-half of the debt of Mackey to the People's Bank, and accept as compensation one half of the property Mackey received from Anderson. After Mackey's death the excutors say they went to Kemble and asked him to make a detailed account of the sums expended by Mackey in their partnership business, and a decree for the paymen

through all the succeeding political vicissitudes.

the recent French loan: The total number for 52,913,600 francs. Thus 350 persons in Lon-

-Additional investigations have been made relative to the proposed canal from the Mediterraneun to the deserts of Tunis and Algeria, the latter to be thus converted into navigable seas. According to Roudaire and other eminent authorities, the great object tion which has been urged against the project, namely, that the evaporation in such a latitude would be so rapid that the sea must soon become saturated with sait, and ultimately merely a bed of that substance, appears not to be well founded. On the contrary, the contemplated plan, it is claimed, will insure the establishment of an

Massachusetts Reziment. We had promised to take them to Coney Island at 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock we left the parade; and it was about 4 o'clock when we started for the island. The next day we had to show our cuests around, and at 24 P. M. we had to fall its again to see the Fifth off. We had on that day a longer march than the proceeding day—from our armory to the foot of Twenty-hird street. New York. New were reviewed by Mayor Roscell of Brooklyn and Mayor Grace of New York. So it is to be seen we had two days were before us, whereas the "Fighting Fourteenth" had but half a day's work before them. If people will lose at this in the right light, no one will blance the Fighteenth for loaying the parade. When the Thirteenth went to haston iest replember we carried off the honors of the day. There we had a misren of from eight to ten miles on a very host day. Also the Thirteenth went to haston iest replember we carried out then derived an avery host day. Also the Thirteenth went to an aver but day. Also the Thirteenth went represented the United States at Montreal Praises were laxished on as from all sides on a count of our fine drilling and discipline. Let the Thirteenth we where the wholl is own against any regiment in the Nationni Guard, and always bring home honor to the city of Brooklyn.

1st ett faint that we were not beninged with firef. We were at Wesbungton and Gettysburg, awaiture our enders, and it the Fourteenth had the link to be ordered to the front and we dolln't, are we to binanc! The furthernth were as willing as the Fourteenth.

Mr. Boyle and we have excludingly and veterane collecting, \$20,000 and \$2,000 and that the other 50,000 and the place.

Brooklyn, Jaly 1.

The research Regiment his wealthy parents at Mentreal, but had not sufficient pride to keep a place unong respectable people, nor honor enough to be trusted among thieves. He went into a scheme with some burglars to rob a jewelry store, and then betrayed his companious to justice. But in testify ing against them, though he caused their conviction, he Thus he found himself a convict in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary with men who were his revenueful fora. One of these was Dan Everett, who deliberately resolved to throw away his own life in order to kill the traiter. He stabled Salter to death, and then, knowing that otherwise he would surely be hanged, he committed saicide on the spot

-Wagner has been enjoying a great triuph at Berlin in the performance, with the most bul liant accessories, of his "Nibelungen Bing." A misu derstanding with the Crown Prince of Prussia has, however, somewhat clouded the splender of this achieve ment. At one of the performances the Prince sent a messenger to express his gratification and also his desira o see the composer in his box, but Wagner replied that he was too much unnerved by the excitement of the exening and the plaudits of the audience to trust himself o an interview with the Prince; and he therefore becard to be excused. This reply may have expressed only to truth, but it was an unprecedented message to r > + 17. and was not well received. There have been many marks upon it in the German press, and rumor has exaggerated and dist ried it into a much more section shaps

The Southern gayer and the Seathern land seller are in collision.

The simingram who goes South to sell his labor is hired at so much modes per month and board. Now the laboret from rural districts in Europe has always been accustomed to good butter, ergs, tye or wheat bread, boa or collect, ergs, tye or wheat bread, boa or collect, source, wine, been or like in the South has been accustomed to good butter, ergs, tye or wheat bread, boa been sellent less in America, like in the South has been accustomed to good butter, ergs, the old materials of the collect of the south the south less than all hears causin, tetals untermished, and tool to red be plantation store and draw his week's rations, which cree plantation store and draw his week's rations, which cree plantation all peak of commenced ground in the plantation mid and three and a half peamed of prekied porx islave rathons, there and a half peamed of prekied porx islave rathons, in pass and cone a Butte force, and a two-paint the mid arrange capected to do his own cooking and work from daviging to dark. After two or three weeks the planter will furnish a branket tint could be bought in New York for seventy five cents. When he comes to get a settlement, after two or three months, he mids there is no money coming to him. He is acharged So for the shouldy bishabet, So for his cooking out if it is considered to just for labor, and he doesn't want to get accustomed to just the southerner was never accustomed to just the force. -At Chemnitz, in Saxony, Prof. Cyriax, & to order the leg of west in question, but he torget he presiding, the leg of year flashed across his mind | with he caused himself to be cast into a spiritua tra and, assoon as he tell thoroughly on rapport with

> -The case of "D'Imecourt agt. Musur 4 mal of Some, in Paris the other day

BUNBEAMS

-A man has been convicted of bribing . voter in Philadelphia and sentenced to six months prisonment; but he was the smallest kind of a politician. His political employer was acquitted.

-Scented camellias have been produced by an Italian gardener who has been engaged on the vx. periment for years past. Only those flowers of a rais rose hue possess the perfume, the white flowers remain-

ing perfectly scentless. -An Alderman of Ottawa has made a flying machine which is somewhat less of a failure than nest inventions of the sort. Starting from an elevation of 50 feet he was able to keep in the air for a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The contrivance has wings

worked by a crank. -Suppose that Instead of the Doterel being the ship which so mysteriously went to pieces it had been the ship, lately cruising in the same waters, carrying the heir to the throne of England and his brother! The Princess of Wales, already heart sick with anxiety about her sister in Russia, may well feel anxious about her sons.

-Mr. Plat is so colossal a man that when he went to the opera at Paris he interrupted the view, and those far behind thought he was standing up and were farious. One angry man during the enhance actu-ally pursued him with represents into the lobby. This was the last straw, and Plat, with elephantine hand, slap. ped the offender's face, a vengeance which cost him for.

-The small picture by Lemain, entitled

"Les Joueurs de Cartes," recently stolen from the Louvre, has been recovered in a strange way. A porter ente ed the Louvre with a parcel, which he deposited in the keeper's ante-room and then disappeared. On the parcel being opened the missing picture was found, carefully wrapped up. It is said to have been carried off by a young artist, who, struck with remorse, returned it is the manner described. -There has been a remarkable increase

in the imports of wines into Bordeaux, chiefly from Spain and Portugal. The total bulk imported last year was 714,432 quintais (or hundred weights). This increase seems to have been coincident with the recent insufficient vintages, and it is probable that most of this wine ngures also in the export list, having become smalgamated latter description of wine England appears to be by far the largest customer -Some of the financial magnates of Lon-

don who have grown rich in recent years are selling out. Mr. Coleman, formerly broker of the London, Chathan and Dover Railroad, familiar to its hapless shareholders as the London Chest'em & Do'em, has put the old Pena Place Stoke Park in the market, and has since sold his pictures; and Sir John Kelk, a baroneted contractor, now wants to sell Stanmore, a magnificent villa which formerly belonged to the Duke of Abercorn, where the late Queen Dawager died.

-A London Daily News correspondent, riting from Nelson, New Zealand, says: "Whoever in England, whether farmer, tradesman, artisan, or laborer, can by any honest and honorable means manage to keep a roof over his head, let him by all means stop where he is. The sagest speculator in this direction is undoubtedly the British farmer with a moderate capital; but even him, in view of the low prices of produce here, I would advise to wait till we see the effect of the bette imes which have already begun." -A marble statue of Byron is shortly to

be erected at Missoloughi. M. Demetrio Semiteio, professor at the University of Athens, has just composed an inscription for the base of the monument. It is in Greek hexameter verse, and runs thus: "Pause, traveller, and look on Byron, the glory of England, and the honor of the memory of his noble acts, the Greeks of our day have united in raising this marble to him. He it was who, when Greece was in the agony of the conflict, came to -The famous Café Anglais in Paris, fa-

millar to most American diners out, has just completed its century of existence. Founded in 1780 as a simple cafe, by 18:01t had become a favorite breakfasting place, and two years later was the chief rendezvous of the returned emigres. This was the beginning of its aristscratic connection, and in the year of Waterloo the Cafe Anglais had obtained a European reputation. Equally renowned under the restoration, the cafe then established a roulette table, and has continued in favor -The Europe of Brussels publishes some

curious statistics of suicides attributed to unhappy marriages. According to this statement, in Sweden, out of riages. According to this statement, in Sweden, out of every 1,000 suicides, those of 16 men and 24 women were said to have resulted from matrimonial misunderstand-ings or incompatibility of temper. In Norway the figures were 21 men and 18 women; in Prussia, 48 men and 51 women; in Saxony, 26 men and 26 women; in Italy, 75 men and 76 women; in France, 138 men and 164 women. It is remarked that the largest number of these suicides occur in France and Italy, where divorce doest not exist. ...The report of the Minister of Finance

gives the following details respecting the applications for the provinces and Algeria, and 250 in London. The Paris and caimly weighed. There was some excuse in the closing confusion of war for the swift and in discriminate justice of the minitary commission which tried the assubscribers asked for 368,772,135 francs, the provincia and Algerian for 100,040,535 france, and the 250 English rance asked for, and the Paris applicants, one-third in number of the provincials, asked for more than three times the amount applied for by the latter. tion of law, without bitterness and without mailee, with a jury to decide the fact, and a judge to determine the

interior sea 250 miles long and nearly 1 000 miles around. -How much the resident population of teenth Regiment. All the regiments suffered more or less. Besides this, we had guests on our hands—the Firth

the city of London proper has declined during the present century may be seen from the following figures. In 120,000, by the year 1821 they had risen again to 125,434; and, within a few hundreds, the resident population of the city remained at this figure for twenty or thirty years. But the census of 1851 recorded a fall to 122,440; that of 1861 showed a decline to 112,063; a still more rapid decrease was marked in 1871, when the numbers were 74,897; and this year they are no more than 52,881. Thus the resident population of the city is little more than one-third of what it was at the beginning of the century, and not half what it was twenty years ago. ... Thomas Salter was carefully reared by

was sent to prison for perjury.

than it really possessed.

relebrated German medium, caused a leg of year to be brought from his family butcher's shop solely through his power of willing. One morning as he was leaving louse upon a round of business calls his wife a dard in so. That evening during a seance over which he was supernatural communicants, he confided his order to of them with the deferential request that it he to a st there conveyed to the butcher. At that very most the tradesman became impressed with the continuation what might, it would be his imperation to send a leg of veal to Prof. Cyrias's house the dis-

Boy" came again before the First Civil Chu house, fled to Folkestone, and was ther Six posterior is the nature of a giring of from five to six.

She had taken the histories on one of morning to give to eat to the traits at the sid of crumbs of head. These fishes were become as entired that they stipped out of the water for to altran the crumbs which the invaniable in the crease of her hand. It is revised one and they hand it graved one downthat he lost the equilibrium, and she fell the least first in the pord, as which the water was shough produced.

At the oracle counted by the giring the father was run linear. pether in source for a few works, when the had dured to return to France. She is now in convent, awaiting the result of the true, but in time the unlacky hisband is debarred from all cation with his wife, to me even immerant no to bur mother, the Cambesso de Yassynhae d'In-But what horegri. He saw has a fant extended without | is stated that Nine d'insecourt has app movement at the currace, where she desired as torsh.

What was much he are rate of the interior seeing that she had been supported by a mass compact of treets.

The delice had greatest the mass compact of treets.

It may be annulied by the Church It is exit.

If this history is train to the falses are not so much If this history is truth to, the fishes are not so much detrived of the intelligence as one pleased himself to be, have been commissioned by me if remainder to be.